In the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (CANCELLED)

2. (CANCELLED)

3. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 23, in which the dopant comprises one of, or a combination of the elements Barium, Zinc, Lanthanum, Samarium, Lead, Praseodymium, Magnesium, Europium, Strontium, Boron-10, Titanium, Neodymium, Chromium, Holmium, Iron, Thulium, Caesium, Cadmium, Molybdenum, Antimony, Nickel, Erbium, Tungsten, Lutetium, Cobalt, Tin, Sodium, Potassium, Terbium, in elemental form or as an oxide or salt.

4. (CANCELLED)

5. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[4]] 22 in which the element or its salt or its oxide is Strontium, Lanthanum or Bismuth.

6. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 22, in which the dopant is mixed with ink and the resulting mixture is applied to the document.

7. (CANCELLED)

8. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[7]] 23 in which the glass is made of silicates and/or phosphates and/or borates.

9. (CANCELLED)

10. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 22, in which each particle of the micronised fine powder has a diameter of 1-4 μm.

11. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 22, in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light to produce a reflectance spectrum with frequency components generated by the dopant and by other reflecting substances contained in the document, said spectrum contains minimal frequency overlap between the components of the spectrum generated by the dopant and that part of the spectrum generated by other substances contained in the document.

12. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 22, in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light the absorption features of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum are created at wavelengths to which the human eye is insensitive.

13. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 22, in which said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant can be shifted to a higher or lower wavelength.

14. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 23, in which said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant can be shifted to a higher or lower wavelength by alteration of the composition of ~~a~~ the glass in which it is fused.

15. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim [[1]] 23, in which ~~the dopant is fused in a glass and in which~~ said

visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant is alterable by alteration of the reaction temperature and/or pressure at which the glass is made.

16. (Currently Amended) A document provided with a covert security feature by the method of claim [[1]] 22.

17. (CANCELLED)

18. (CANCELLED)

19. (Currently Amended) A method of making a dopant for use in providing a document with a covert security feature, said dopant having a complex visible wavelength absorption spectrum including multiple identifiable absorption features and which can be identified by examination of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broadband visible wavelength photon radiation, comprising fusing one or a combination of the elements Barium, Zinc, Lanthanum, Samarium, Lead, Praseodymium, Magnesium, Europium, Strontium, Boron-10, Titanium, Neodymium, Chromium, Holmium, Iron, Thulium, Caesium, Cadmium, Molybdenum, Antimony, Nickel, Erbium, Tungsten, Lutetium, Cobalt, Tin, Sodium, Potassium, Terbium, in elemental form or as an oxide or salt, in a glass and subsequently micronising said glass into a fine powder, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, said dopant exhibiting no UV, visible or IR stimulated output.

20. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature in which the document is provided with at least one inorganic dopant, the dopant being of a material which can be identified by examination of its visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broadband visible wavelength photon radiation, in which the dopant is fused with other elements and micronised into a fine powder before being applied to or otherwise incorporated into the document, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and in which the dopant exhibits no UV, visible or IR stimulated output, and in which the dopant is fused into a glass.

21. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature in which the document is provided with at least one inorganic dopant, the dopant being of a material which can be identified by examination of its visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, in which the dopant is fused with other elements and micronised into a fine powder before being applied to or otherwise incorporated into the document, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and in which the dopant exhibits no UV, visible or IR stimulated output, and in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light the absorption features of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum are created at wavelengths to which the human eye is insensitive.

22. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature in which the document is provided with at least one inorganic dopant, the dopant being of a material which can be identified by examination of its visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, in which the dopant is fused with other elements and micronised into a fine powder before being applied to or otherwise incorporated into the document, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and in which the dopant exhibits no UV, visible or IR stimulated output; and in which the dopant is mixed with a quantity of an element with an atomic number greater than 36, or its salt or its oxide.

23. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature in which the document is provided with at least one inorganic dopant, the dopant being of a material having a complex visible wavelength absorption spectrum including multiple identifiable absorption features and which can be identified by examination of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, in which the dopant is fused with other elements and micronised into a fine powder before being applied to or otherwise incorporated into the document, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and in

which the dopant exhibits no UV, visible or IR stimulated output; and in which the dopant is fused in a glass.

24. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 23, in which the dopant is mixed with ink and the resulting mixture is applied to the document.

25. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 23, in which each particle of the micronised fine powder has a diameter of 1-4 μm.

26. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 23, in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light to produce a reflectance spectrum with frequency components generated by the dopant and by other reflecting substances contained in the document, said spectrum contains minimal frequency overlap between the components of the spectrum generated by the dopant and that part of the spectrum generated by other substances contained in the document.

27. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 23, in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light the absorption features of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum are created at wavelengths to which the human eye is insensitive.

28. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 23, in which said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant can be shifted to a higher or lower wavelength.

29. (NEW) A document provided with a covert security feature by the method of claim 23.